hat can be want, 'said the Emperor, 'Stay, Cambaceres, I like to have a witness when ith me. (The Emperor was then beginning irrestful of him.) Fouche entered, and beconverse about come general topics relating police, and then he proceeded as follows: very singular circumstance has taken place Hotel Pepin, Rae Saint-Eloi. About twelve go, a man samed Rafin took up his abode owing to some suspicious circumstances were communicated to the police, he has a contession of fisconcess in his countenanced day time, he visits several families in Paris, the evening, he leaves his hotel at eleven a precisely; he always proceeds to the same the evening, he leaves his hotel at eleven precisely; he always proceeds to the same smelly, the burial-ground of Pere-Lechaise, soon as he arrives there, my agents lose him. At lour o'clock in the morning, he is son in the vicinity of the burial-ground.—
a resumes his way to the Hotel Pepin, and ere before day-light. These circumstances by recurring might after night, excited the mont of my people. Rafin is distinctly kept, and is degged step by step from the moment exciting the hotel, until he arrives near Peres.

muth century.'
What do you think he is, then?'

Sumot guess."

Fift you have him arrested ?

Is has committed so offence, and therefore,

To see right. It is sufficiently painful to be and to fill our state prisons with maniacs, who also are in running headloog to their own I do not approve of preventive measures.—

The strays tyrannics!. With such a system, as one stop, . . . . But this is a very prison gentlemen. Have his papers been exinious gentlemen.

And during his absence I'

Afta, Sire, and nothing suspicious has b

I have not what to make of this man;—but we have a vigilant eye upon him.'

I was much surprised at this curious disclosure continued Frince Cambaceres, 'and some betterwards, when Fonche happened to call on I thought of Rafin, and I enquired whether the truty had been cleared up.

Trince, said he, 'I could almost be tempted to that we are not in the nineteenth century; in the ninth, the tenth, the eleventh, or even

. . . There are some extraordinary im-

that have you discovered?

will tell you. My brigade being not a little of by the way in which Rafin constantly their vigilance, determined to take a decipitation of the property of the prop blow be knocked down two of the police who alleged that they had not been struck a man's arm but by a bar of iron. The others and ard arrested Rafin. He was perfectly used he showed by the light of one of the tamps, the papers which he carried about him; these papers consisted of a map of Paris, port, a certificate of his birth, and, in short, thing that was requisite to entitle him to the

his assulant, who called kim an assumin and a monster. Feeling himself mable to maintain the struggle, and that his strength was failing him, he drew his knife from his pocket, and stabbed Rafin in his side. It was distinctly seen that he gave

drew his knife from his pecket, and stabbed Rafin in his side. It was distinctly seen that he gave him only one stab; four witnesses, who were present, bore testimony to this fact.

"Rafin ground, relinquished his hold of his adversary, and fell dead. The young man fied, leaving his knife in Rafin's body. No one pursued him, owing to the consternation which the incident excited. A surgeon was sent for. Rafin was underssed, and it was discovered that he had as bleeding wounds, two in the right side, one on the abdomen, and one in the thigh. All present were confounded. Their testimony concurred unminimously. The young man seized Rafin, and, after a struggle with him, drew out his knife. He gave him only one stab, and left the knife sticking in the wound. But, instead of one wound, there were six; and, on examination, the knife was found to correspond with only one of the wounds,—that in the side; the rest appeared to have been inflicted by poignards, swords, stillettos, or some other sharp weapon, in no way, corresponding with the knife, which the surgeon extracted from the body of Rafin, and examined in the presence of the witnesses.

"His apartments were searched, but nothing was found except his clothes, and the papers I have already mentioned: neither money nor property of any description. The passports described him as a citizen of Strasburgh, but, beyond this, there was no clue to discovery. The local authorities could furnish no information, owing to the removal of the registers of Strasburgh during the revolution.—Search was made for the young man who had stabbed Rafin. He was speedily found. The account he gave was as follows:—He was paying his addresses to a young female, when Rafin became his rival, and was preferred to him. The girl soon fell into ill health. She complained of frightful nightmares, and affirmed that her blood was nightly sucked by a being of hideous appearance, but who nevertheless bore a resemblance to Rafin. She made this disclosure to the since of his side.

fell into ill health. She complained of frightful nightmares, and affirmed that her blood was nightly sucked by a being of hideous appearance, but who nevertheless bore a resemblance to Rafin. She made this disclosure to the sister of her first lover, who became alarmed at the circumstance. The young man had that morning seen the object of his affection breathe her lest; and his feelings being powerfully excited, he flow to challenge Rafin. The latter merely seized him by the throat, and finding himself nearly choaked, he drew out his knife, not with the design of killing him, but of merely disengaging himself from his grasp.

"The affair was laid before use, pursued Fouchs." I was, of course, much astonished, when another incident occurred more extraordinary than all the rest. The body of Rafin was deposited in an apartment on the ground floor of the Hotel Pepin, and was to be interred early on the following morning. At the hour appointed for proceeding to the burial place, what was the astonishment of the persone employed to convey the corpse, to discover on entering the room, that it was gone!—New rumors

entering the room, that it was gone!—New rumors were affect. It was by some supposed that body-snatchers had obtained entrance to the room. Active investigation were set on foot; but no discovery was made. About six week's elapsed; and you may easily conceive the horror of the Hotel Pepin, and of the whole neighborhood, when one day Rafin presented himself, and cooly asked for the key of his apartment, to procure his clothes. An alarm was raised; he was secured, and questioned; and he made the following statement—

"Some young medical students stole his body for the purpose of dissection. When about to commence their operation, the supposed corpse manifested some signs of life. They applied the proper remedies, and finally succeeded in restoring existence. But, as they had been guilty of the offence of abstracting the body he, (Rafin) had taken an oath not to betray them, and be added, that had reserved.

oath not to betray them, and be added, that had res cued him from the grave. All this was plausible and possible enough; and the story was believed by

was placed in confinement. I paid him a visit.— He was strongly bound, and, in spite of his cries supplications and resistance, I resolutely plunged into his flesh a surgical instrument which, withou thing that was requisite to entitle him to the blood. When he perceived my object, he became furiously irritated, and made inconceivable efforts to attack me. He threatened me with his future revenge; but heedless of his violence, I thrust the instrument into him. No sooner did the first drop of blood appear, than the six old wounds opened afresh. All efforts to stop the bleeding proved for watching him some distance, they lost furiless—and Rafin died.

instrument into him. No sooner did the first drop of blood appear, than the six old wounds opened to the context, however, turned and followed Rafin, after watching him some distance, they lost thim as usual.

It four o'clock one of the men, who were utill watch, gave a signal to his comrades that he am, and all hastened to his assistance. In origination of his guard, a peace officer was promet the arrested all the persons who happened having the rest. They were all searched—pockets were found the same papers, a produced a short time before, and nothing assistions could attach. The men who had, declared that they were very neuronated by the horrishe odor which issued to ave elepsed; and Rafin continued to go year, a more made about her, and it contained that though she had previously have been spectators. As to myself, I have sifed the matter deeply and I am perplexed to the last degree. I cannot admit the reality of vamping; yet it is certain that I witnessed the fact I have stated. The corpse was colled in a stating places, a widow who had have stated at the flets Paper and raidly, sustemly became that the widow who had have allowed at the flets Paper and raidly, sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly, sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly, sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly, sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly sustemly became the second paid at the flets Paper and raidly sustemly sustemly sustemly sustemly sustemly sustemly

THE ANCIENT MOUNDS OF THE WEST. ST EDEUND PLAGE

"Are they here—
The dead of other days?—And did the dust
Of these fair solitudes once stir with life,
And burn with pession?" BRYANT

And burn with peaces of "terrory to the second of the seco " Awful memorials, but of whom we know not!" ask:—the earth, as if with Destruction a beson? we ask:—the inquiry is van:—we are answered not! Their mighty creations, and the tombe of myriads heave up themselves in solomn grandeur before us; but from the depths of the dusky earth heap comes forth no voice to tell us its origin, or object, or

story !

Ages since—long ere the first son of the Old world had pressed the fresh soil of the New—long before the bright region beyond the blue wave had become the object of the philosopher's reverie by day, and the enthusiast's vision by night—in the these vast mausoleums rose as they now rise, in lonely grandeur from the plain; and looked down even as now they look, upon the giant floods rolling their dark waters at their base, hurrying past them to the deep. So has it been with the massive tombs of Egypt, amid the sands and barrenness of the devert. For ages untold have the gloomy pyramids been reflected by the inundations of the Nile; an hundred generations, they tell us, have arisen from the cradle, and reposed beneath their shadows, and like autumn leaves have dropped into the grave; but, from the deep midnight of bygone centuries, comes forth no daring spirit to claim these kingly sepulchres as his own! And shall the dusky piles, on the plains of distant Egypt affect so deeply our reverence for the departed, and those mighty monuments, reposing in dark sublimity upon our own magnificent prairies, veiled in mystery more inscrutable than they, call forth no solitary throb? Is there no hallowing interest associated with these aged reliques—these tombs, and temples, and towers, of another race, to elicit emotion? Are they indeed to us no more, than the dull closs we tread upon? Why then does the wanderer from the far land gaze upon them with wonder and weneration? Why linger fondly around them, and is departed? Why does the poet, the man of genius and fancy, or the philosopher of mind and nature, sent himself at their base, and with strange and undefined emotions, pause and pouder, amid the loneliness that slumbers around? And surely, if the far traveller, as he wanders through this Western valley, may linger around these aged piles, and meditate upon a power departed—a race obliterated—as influence awapt from the earth forever—and dwell with mulasohndy emotions upon the destiny of man, is it set meet, that these isso where the deal with mulasohndy emotions upon the destiny of man, is it set meet, these isso where the deal with mulasohndy emotions upon the destiny of man, is it set meet, the course when the deal with mulasohnders and the parter of the mot these vast mausoleums rose as they now rise, in lonely grandeur from the plain; and looked down from the earth forever—and dwell with melanch y emotions upon the destity of man, is it act ma-lat these into whose trepling they seem by Pro-troop committee the back trained them with inter-ed control the Plan should selber up and or

friendship, the measures of whose duration nity itself, the tenure of it with out limit or

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of Eternity to float a moment upon the wave and then sink into durkness and nothingness. Else why is it that the aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering abroad unattified? Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away and leave us to muse apon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their feativals around the midnight throne, are set so far above the grasp of our limited faculty—forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory! And finally, why is it that bright farms of human heauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in cold and death-like torrents upon our hearts! We are born for a brighter deptiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean—and where the heautiful beings that here pass before us like visions, will stay in our presence forever.—Bulver.

EXERCISE.

The faculties with which our Creator has endowed us, both physical and intellectual, are so dependent upon exercise for their proper development, that action and industry must be regarded as among the primary duties of accountable man "In our conceptions," anys an ingenious writer, "exertion is connected with success and renown." A triumph without an enemy combated, and a victory won; a prize, where no course is marked out, and no competitor starts with us in the race, are notions (also one which has grown peritally). triumph without an enemy combated, and a victory won; a prize, where no course is marked out, and no competitor starts with us in the race, are notions which do not find a ready admission into our minds. Such is our constitution, that, according to our usual train of thinking, where there is no exertion, there can be neither honor nor reward. Progress in moral and intellectual excellence is our duty, our honor, and interest. To be stationary, or retrogade, is disgraceful. We come into the world feele in body and in mind, but with seeds of improvement in both; and these seeds grow, according to the cultivation they receive from exercise. The body grows in stature and strength, and the mind gradually expands. But exercise is requisite to the development both of our corporeal and mental capacities. In the course of years, indeed, the body grows; but without exercise, it is lumpish, feeble and inactive; and the mind wholly undisciplined, remains in a weak and infantile state. That exercise which is requisite in order to bodily health and vigor, and to the evolution of our intellectual and moral powers, is not only the chief means of our improvement but also the main source of our happiness. Without exercise of body and of mind, there can be no happiness.

## ENDS OF LIFE.

Life has an ultimate purpose. We are not ap-pointed to poss through life, barely that we may life. We use not impelled, both by disposition and accessity, is buy and sell, barely that we may do it: not to get gain, barely that we may get it.—

and one that has ripened in it one will be green on the sea bitter in the interior, while f bitter in the interior, while natural color, farinaceous, a mors should take leasure for form their practice to the t England and Scotland, wh plaints have arisen from the tubers, it is acknowledged are allowed to remain in winter never fail of vegeta cured by artting are more.

winter nover fail of vegets cured by pitting are mans, those put into cellars, and a light and air.

The most common mode is to put them into bine is are left without any cover and used as wanted. It is in as little dirt as possible, farming has been the clost talons when deposited in the cover in the c

T FROM THE REPORT RECAPITULATION.

240,070 2

26.821 18

1.612 4

at law providing a new mode of assess-in this State from taxation, I have d that you may judge of the extent to which it

a accomplished the purpose for which it was de-ped, amound the accompanying table.

This Table exhibits the number of acres listed taxation in each county, in 1836, which was the great of the operation of the late law, the ag-counts valuation, and the average value per acre, also, the number of acres listed in each county the number of acres listed in each county when the present law was in operation, the to valuation, and the average value per acre, the number of acres listed throughout at each period.

The present law was in indicated by the present law has been acres to be level, with sufficient law has been acres to be seen as indicated by the present law has been acres to be seen as indicated by the law has been acres to be seen as indicated by the law has been acres to be seen as indicated by the law has been acres to be seen as the seen acres to be seen acres to be seen acres to be seen as the seen acres to be see

what change the present law has

issed in 1836, by three millions five hun-four thousand, two hundred and sixty-one fore thousand, two hundred and sixty-one had, that this great difference is owing he agency of the present law, than to the turnber of acres that was granted in the the first of April, 1836, to the first of F; which would have been the difference as hade that were subject to tax in both are here. Bitted as the law required is shown the difference are the first of the first of the here. Sixted as the law required is shown the difference a careful examination, it has And the ag-

tax, from the difficulty of obtaining correct data articularly as to the number of acres on which sey are based; it is apparent, however, that they

would vary these results but very little.

It appears also that while more than a million and a half of acres have been granted since 1815, that the valuation new, is less than that of 1815, by nearly two and a half millions of dollars, ac-

ording to the assessment of 1837.

In order to ascertain whether all the counties and taken the necessary steps to carry out the pros of this act, a circular letter was adde to the Clerks of the several County Courts from this office, upon the subject. Answers from nearly all of them have been received; from which it that the counties of Chowan, Duplin, Cobus, Bertie, Craven, Unelow, and Sampson, did tumous, Errise, Craven, Onslow, and Sampson, did not execute the law in 1837, in eppsequence of the acts of the last Legislature not reaching them in time to do so. The most of these, however, as-sessed their lands in 1838, according to the pro-

Having thus presented the subject in such of its sarings as seemed obviously to fall within the rovince of this Department, it may not be improper upon dismissing it to remark, that the most general objection urged against the law by the com-munity, appears to be, the want of uniformity of valuation under it, not only in the same county but very frequently in the same neighborhood. Which ory frequently in the same neighborhood. Whice or each tax district, act at every stage of their pro-cedings, without any concert with those appointed or the other districts in the same county.

It is, therefore, respectfully suggested, that the equality necessarily growing out of this state of hings, should be corrected by some tribunal estab-

aned by law for that purpose.

In pursuance of the act of the last Legislature viding for the redemption of the ecrip issued by State, I transferred on the 1st day of Pebruary 837, to the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, one thousand shares of stock belonging the State, in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and took up the scrip of the State, fone hundred thousand dollars. Subsequent to the transfer, a question arose, whether this Stock, having coased to be the property of the State, was not like all other stock held by individuals in the Banks of this State. of this State, subject to an undual tax of 25 cents the Legislature, that it should be exempted from tax; as by an act of 1789, all the property of the Iniversity was exempted from taxation, to say Legislature, to foster such an institution-and con-State, giving to it in one breath, and taking back in the shape of taxes, in the next. As the question seemed to address itself more properly to the Legislature, it was deemed best to bring it at once before you. In the mean time the Trustees have executed their obligation to the Public Treasurer, to pay the tax, should the Legislature indicate a preference for that course. The other State Scrip which had been sold to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the benefit of the Cherokee Indians, amounting to three hundred from the 1st of August, 1836, to the 6th of March, 1837, inclusive. This Scrip as well as that reed from the University, is deposited in this

I have received from the Secretary of the Tree sury of the United States, the three first Instal ments of the Surplus Revenue, allotted to North Carolina, under the act of Congress of June, 1836, amounting together, to the sum of Fourteen hundred and thirty-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty seven dollars, and thirty-nine cents, (1,483, with the directions of the last General Assembly is shown by the tabular statement.

Such of the bonds given for Cherokee Land perceived, that the number of acrea as were required to be put in suit, have been placed the State in 1837, exceeds the in the bands of Attorneys for that purpose. A netwithstanding some embarrassment was experienced upon the general suspension of the Banks, as to the proper course to be pursued, growing out of the implied restriction of the resolution of the last Legislature upon this office, as to the receipt of the notes of non-specie paying Banks out of the State, as the circulation of that section of the State. consisted almost entirely, at that time, of the pa-per currency of South Carolina and Georgia; yet a considerable sum has been collected in funds, tha the first from a careful examination, it has a considerable sum has been collected in funds, that have been so managed as to be rendered available at this office. And, it is believed, that with a few acceptance, the whole of this description, of bonds, exceptions, the whole of this description, of bonds, will be collected during the ensuing Winter and

Fund; paying therefor, three hundred dollars, and in April has received from the Rank, the sum of six th

that appointment. And under the provision of the charter of the Company, giving the authority to the Public Treasurer to fill such vacancies, I justed on to James W. Patton of Buncomb

Since the last report from this office, one-half lot 192, as designated in the plan of the city of Raleigh, belonging to the State, has been sold to the Bank of the State, for five hundred dollars, as own by the tabular statement. And lots No 168 and 189, have been sold by my predecessor, to George Little, for the sum of seven hundred dol-lars, for which, he executed three bonds now on file in this office, for \$233 334 each, with security, the in this once, for January, 1837, payable of the 17th of January, 1838 39 and 40 respectively I have received also from N. Edmonson, Commis-sioner for the sale of Cherokee Lands in 1836, bond for \$3 121, accidentally omitted in his settle

Much credit is again due the Sheriffs, for th nctuality with which they have accounted for e public tax of the two last years. Copies of such Bank exhibits, as have been re-

ceived at this office, since the last session, are here-to annexed, and such others as may be received duing the session, will be immediately pre-

he accompanying statements man to J. inclusive, give such information on the subjects to which they relate, as the books of this De partment furnish, and contain, it is believed, all that the act regulating the Treasury Department

All which is repectfully submitted DANIEL W. COURTS, Pub. Treas.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION. The General Committee to whom were referred the various Resolutions abon the subject of Internal Im-provement, respectfully

REPORT :

That they have given to those propositions as such consideration as their very limited time would ermit; and have been extremely desirous, if pos ible, to blend them together, so as to form a har ous whole. Before, however, they express any opinion upon the merits of any of these scheme deem it due to the State, to the Legislature and to the Convention, to state, that they regard a discussion of the merits of any system of improve ment premature and idle, before the ways and means are provided for carrying the same into ef-fect. Your Committee, therefore, consider it of sable importance that this question should be at once met and settled by the competent suliwrity. If the State of North Carolina conten plates, and intends to parsue, with earnestness and efficiency, a system of Internal Improvement com-mensurate with the wants and wishes of her people, the State of North Carolina must do as sister States who have achieved success in this no ble pursuit have done; the must borrow money, or in some mode pledge her faith and credit to pro-

mote the enterprise. Those works which would redound so greatly her wealth and power, we believe, cannot be eff ed by mere individual contributions: they require the impress of State power, patronage and influence We have been deliberating long enough—the time for action, for prompt, vigorous and united action, has come. Money is the great lever by which the huge nass must be moved : we have science and skill to mittee that with regard to works now in progress, inasmuch as the State has the strongest assurance of their utility, and as the property of her citizens has been largely invested therein, a claim strongly ded in enlightened policy requires that they should be aided and sustained. Among the mos prominent works of this description are the Wilmington and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads. The State has already, with a wise and liberal policy, made a large investment in the Wilington road; and your Committee unanimously maining instalment of State subscription should be at once paid, without waiting for the correspondent payment by the individual corporators. Your Committee have learned that a memorial is now before the Legislature, in which the Raleigh and Gaston Road have solicited in some mode the aid of the State; and they would respectfully recommend in like manner that the prayer of the petitioners granted. These objects may be accomplished by the State without resort to any extraordinary taxa-tion, and without the burden being felt by her citi-

There are other great contemplated improve pents which interest large sections of the State and are so magnificent and costly as to be beyond the reach of individual enterprise. We allude to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the projected Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound he construction of a Rail-Road from the Port of Benufort to upits with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. Your Committee need not, to show the importance of the first mentioned, advert to the great natural resources of the region which it would penetrate, abjusting in all the materials of

commend the following.

The revival of the charter of the Payetteville of Raleigh Rail Road, and a public aid of two fifthe of the stock.

The incorporation of a cor road from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Rose from a point near Waynesborough, to Raleig and an aid of two-fifths.

The survey of Neuse river, with a view to its adaptation to steam navigation, from Newbe

Your committee have thus en charge the duty imposed upon the they could wish that every section and neighbor-hood of the State should participate in the advan-tages of a liberal and beneficent system of internal improvement; but they believe that this must be the work of time and of gradual development.— They will naturally be thrown of from the larger trunks as the branches of a vigorous cak, while a hasty and forced culture might bring with it a sickexistence and premature decay.

In conclusion, your Committee a select committee be appointed to communicate these views to the Legislature either by memorial or otherwise, as may be most acceptable to that JOHN H. BRYAN, Chairman

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE THEORY OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

We avail ourselves of a pause in which the political storm is so far fulled that our voice may be heard, to say a word or two on the general th of American politics. Let not practical men be alarmed. We want in this world theory and pracatarned. We want this wornt theory and practice conjoined. We must theorise, in order to reach general principles. If men were more disposed than they are, to theorise rightly at the outset, and thus start with sound principles, we should see more consistency and wisdom in human consistency and wisdom in human consistency and wisdom in human consistency. duct. But it is always easier to take results as they turn up, than to seek for causes. The indif-ferency of a machine is to many preferable to the toils and pains of a conscious, thinking, free agent. The merely practical man is the most visionary man in the world, for he steers without compass.

"Abstractions," said Mr. Calhoun, in reply to a taunt from a purblind opponent, "is the gentleman aware that the most important revolutions which have swept the face of the globe, have had their ustly. The absolutely true is always to be sought in contemplation. A man of sense, however, will sometimes find himself obliged in practice to approximate to the absolute through the relative, and

slow degrees. The practical man, therefore, the true use of the word, is not he who generalises, but he who makes allowance for the rubs and impediments incident to human affairs, and seeks enforce his general principles by practical means. Having premised thus much, we go on to say, that looking at American politics, not in reference to Having premise persons, but principles, there have, properly speak-ing, been but two great parties in the country. The one seeks to strengthen the Union by contralising the action of the General Government; the other seeks the same result, by curbing that action, and confining the Government within a limited and narere. The first in order that it may carry its point, requires a broad construction of the Con stitution; the last insists upon a strict one. The semblance to the English Government; the last repurse the English yoke, and, like the fathers in the Revolution, is determined to be free. The first distrusts, the last confides in, the capacity of the remarks; and people to govern thenselves. The first seeks for gress, and obtained to the English yoke, and obtained the repurse of the whole, and the remarks and people to govern thenselves. healthful and harmonious members. ates supporters of the Government by means of fa-vors conferred by raising up large classes who lear upon the Government for support, by artificial dis-tinctions and unjust monopolies; the last regards the good of the few by taking care of the whole, and by means of equal laws founded upon equal rights aims to lay the foundations of the Government where alone they can securely rest, in the affections and the confider ce of the pop ular heart. The fire thus placing the extremes of society in opposition is the revolutionary and destructive; the last, bind ing these extremes together, is the truly conserva-tive party. The first, in fine, is the National; the last is the Republican and State Rights party.— Such is the true and logical division of parties i this country. Men may at times, for temporary purposes, divide on temporary questions, but the distinctions which we have stated are abiding.—
They grow out of the peculiarities of our confeder rated system, and so long as that system lasts will

De Tocqueville is the first foreigner who seems o have understood aright the theory of our institu-ions on these points. When he said that the chief ions on these points. danger in this country was from the centralization of the General Government, he uttered a profountruth, of more practical worth than every thing ela which has been written about this country.

Capital Consistion.—At the last term of the Circuit Court of Pope county Arkanes, a man named William Brown was tried on an indictment, charging him with the murder of his wife, Mary M. Brown,

HOUSE OF CO Bills Presented.—By emy; by Mr. W. A. Bloom ection of an act of 1632, f ; also, a bill to prove obstructing the par or obstructing the passage of fain Perquimons river; Mr. R. J vent the spreading of discrete ford a bill to attach a portical and county. These bills produced on motion of Mr. Crass the Judicary were instr

diency of increasing the tax di Mr. Wilson introduced a resolu sage to the Senate, proposin on the 31st inst.; which was On motion of Mr. Nye, the E

The bill to alter the tir

ading, and was ordered to be Mr. Davidson, from the conit would suit his con

specting entries of lands paid
in Wilkes, were adopted, and on
Mr. Winston, from the com
cary, to whom were referred
the maintenance of bastard chi-

king insulting language justific battery; so much of the Go relates to Executive right of p rail road from Fayetteville to

Billa Presented pointing con from Burnsvi line; by Mr. Brittain

Buncombe Warm 8
The bill to incorp
tern steam bost con
question recurring of Reid : and Mr. Whitel it, so as to make judivid

remarks; and the co

IN SENATE

Mr. Moody, from the con-reported against the expediency of the culture of silk by premiums. C Allison presented a resolution quire into the expediency of authomoning of 42 instead of 36 Jurors On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Ja

ee were instructed to inquire into of declaring by law, how vacancies of declaring by law, how vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Cierta. Acc and also of passing a law ratifying the Statutes as published by the commission of Mr. Myres, the manufacture into the statute of incurre into the statute.

On motion of Mr. Myres, the many were instructed to inquire into the arequiring greater publicity to be given ances in trust for securing debt.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Wilson, a the law in relation to the sale of hand debtors; by Mr. Morehead, a bill to ting on elections; by Mr. Remen, a bill pensation to the wardons of she profit pensation to the wardons of the profit pensation to the wardons of the pensation to the pensation to

dicary were instructed to instead oncy of so amending the is with slaves, as to require the with slaves, as to require the



## WESTERN CAROLINIAN

LIGBURY:

AT EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1838.

CONGRESS.—ABOLITION.

of this function! doctrine, so far from than they ever have before; they have marked, it using every scertion to serie upon, the opportunitied by the late and present violent agitation direct parties to increase their power, clearly forethat if they can attach to either party, they may such an influence as will be exerted for the sure may promotion of their cause,—they will make the targain possible, and throw their weight in the where it will turn the balance;—there has allean leaguing of this hind, and there will be more, an alliance channess the character of Abelitical

(numbering it is said some 15,000 votes in the And they were answered, and that with mess. The Lieutenant Governor elect

will take care that the Republic es for checking Aboof the South in such me ore is a wide difference between propositioning a means; the South stands aloof from ntions, utterly denying any right on the see or the North to interfere with her doions. The North moves practically, to gress of a great evil, and preserve the Southern members are making no comrights by an approval of these patrio. We of the South are far from desiring rainst the evil wist ermis, by force alone, se can avail. The Southern people will sped by the counsel of those, who, from

duped by the counsel of those, who, from teatites, would reject the aid of such as are mg forward to strike down the hydra. We rratification, that there were many of adition from the mover, uninfluenced by party ad sufficiently high-minded and patriotic to because their cordial support.

Dowing are the resolutions which were finally a large votes, after separate consideration, opposition, from some Southern members for rest:

, and that, by the Co

STATE LEGISLATURE

ote from last week's proceedings of the Legi-noh items as will be interesting to our readers, nate, Thursday 18th, Mr. Spruill presented a mend the 25th section of the Revised Stateter ing the General Assembly which was read the

reading, allowing 8 per cent, upon all advanced pay ments of Cherokee bonds.

end the 25th Section of the Revis congerning the General Assembly, was re

In House of Commons. The bill to establish a new County by the name of Union, read a second time. The Committee on Finance submitted the following

On Thursday, a mer nent Convention was laid before the House; it was sent to the Senate with a pro

By the Register, of the 17th instant, we learn the assage of Mr. Rayner's resolutions in the House, his we have not now time to speak-more hereafter.

Late proceedings embrace little of general int A bill has been reported from the Committee of Fi-sance, by Mr. Wright, to provide proper security for the money of Government in the hands of collecting offi-cers, and for the punishment of defaulters.

A bill was also reported from the same C Mr. Wright, to postpone indefinitely the payment of ent of the Surplus, to the the bill has passed the Senate.

A bill proposing to graduate and reduc the Public Lands is before the Senate.

Government, call loudly for reform in our financial systhe amount of one million and a quarter; according to that the fact has existed for six or seven years; c menced while the United States Bank was the Gover ment depository, and carried on with the State Ban South could expect, at present, from that

More recently, Wm.

South could expect, at present, from that

M. Price, late United States Attorney, for the Southeffirming, with marked distinctness, principles

or District of New York, proved a defaulter, and foluna Republican character; declaring that a, principles ern District of New York, proved a defaulter, and fol-claring that lowing the example of Mr. Swartwout, has gone on a that the present system is defective,—the people to to Congress for efficient action on the subject.—a racal reform, and the adoption of such a plan as will en-

Our system of Fi nt has departed from its original simplicity, and s;—we want reform ; such a system as will be clear and efficient in its operation, and in strict ac dance with the plain letter of the Constitution.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREA SURY, TO CONGRESS

The following view of the state of the U. S. Treasury is condensed from the report of the Secretary for 1838; showing the receipts, or means, expenditures, and unavailable funds with the available balance in

Receipts or Means.	Amount.
Balance on the 1st of January, 1838	
Receipts from Customs,	- 17,478,770 56
Receipte from Lands,	- 3,136,828 54
Miscellaneous,	- 253,431 85
Treasury notes issued,	- 12,716,820 86
Second and third bonds of Bank Unit	
States of Pennsylvania,	4,542,102 22
	475 904 908 OT

neous, first three 4 04,029,674 18 - 15,781,323 60 - 4,824,568 21 ters, Military, first three quarters, Navel, first three quarters, -Estimate of above expenditus

12.101.644 97

the members of the House of Representatives from la-diana, has been elected U. S. Sunator from that State, for six years from the 4th March seat.

The Bank of the State has declared a dividend of

Grossia Lesseauver.—The following resolutions have passed the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature, by a vote of 90 to 67—93 majority:

Resolved, That a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, is the great principle of distinction between Republicanism and Federalism, and that, therefore, the connexion between the Government and the Banks, whether State or National, is Federal, because there is no grant of power in that instrument, which authorises such connexion.

Resolved, That the establishment of a Federal Bank, in any form, in anconstitutional, inexpedient, and den-

Arts.—The November number, the third of this periodical, has been received; not having had leisure to ex mine it, we copy the following notice from the Lynchourg Virginian :

burg Virginian:

"This periodical, published monthly in Baltimore, by Messra, Brooks & Snodgrass, though it has only reached its third number, has acquired a very envusble reputation. "The Atlantis" isoertainly one of the best Magazine articles, if not the best that we have read for years, and is, of itself, sufficient to give character to the work. An article in the last number, entitled "Geology and Revelation," showing the consistency between the facts demonstrated by geological researches and the sacred Scriptures, will meet with a cordial reception. Edgar A. Poe furnishes an article, likewise, keenly sarcastic and exquisitely humorous, under the quaint title.

A very destructive fire has recently occurred at Wythe, C. H., Virginia,—one third of the Town has

Dyn's. W. Courre has been re-elected Public Tres urer, and William F. Collins Comptroller of the

Gen'l. Gratiot. Chief of the Engineer Depart has been dismissed from office by the President, for a leged defalcations, and Gen'l. Totten appointed in b

A direct trade has been commenced between and Texas,—a vessel from England bound to Galvesto will take a load of cotton from that port on her retu

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature adjourned of Wednesday the 19th instant, after a Session of 21 days and the passage of 26 acts, says the Carolinian.

icans had not less than five or six hundred killed and ded. The accounts further state, that the port of Vera Crus has been thrown open to foreign commer while the other Mexican parts remain in a state blockade.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend per cent for the last nine months, payable on and after the 7th January next.

CANADA.—Another inroad has been made from De troit on our frontier, into Canada; the valorous invader about 250 strong—passed over, fired a few houses and burnt a stamboat; their further victorious progress was arrested by the opposition of a company of 75 militis,— and on an engagement they were all killed and disper-sed. These "patriots" must sympathize greatly with the oppressed Canadians, to allow themselves to be kilthe oppressed Canadians, to allow because a seemed led, and driven about by them, in so summary a seeme

Fire! Fire!!

THE small house situated on the corner of Main str directly opposite Wm. Chambers, Esq., and nearly opposite the branch of the Cape Fear Bank in this Town heretofore known as a Cabinet making Shop, may stil be known as such; and the Subscriber takes pleasur heretoree known as a Cabinet making Shop, may still be known as such; and the Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he is prepared to execute every variety of work in his line at a very reduced price. The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, ready made, a small supply of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, &c.;

nd will, when it is convenient, take Country product lank and Scantlin in exchange for work. WARREN GMEEN.

Rock on which is built the political fair publican party; the powers not dele United States by the Constitution; a by it to the States, are reserved to it spectively, or to the People."

"The Principles of the Republic Equal rights, equal privileges; equi-qual justice; the liberty of speech; the press; the liberty of speech; the press; the liberty of conscience; es than are necessary; a strict consti-Federal Constitution, and a rigid accombing accurate to their masters, the

such sentiments as these a National Republican crowd. That the demography

That the democracy of Fennsylvania are staw Rights, see the speeches of Mr. Buchanan, their leader, on the Divorce, made the past winter. I could, and probably may, gather and submit to your readers, further facts on this subject; the present is done only to eligit the reflection and ar-rest the attention of State Rights men-A REPUBLICAN.

Nov. 24, 1888.

Names of Delegates in the late Internal Im ovement Convention

From the county

J. J. Erwig

ain, M. Patton.

Brunswick—W. R. Hall, F. J. Hill, John H.

Carteret

Kerr, Levi Walker.

-Col. S. S. Biddle, S. Hyman, W. Wade

Crapes—Col. S. S. Brown,
Worth, T. P. Burgwin.
Cumberland—L. D. Heury, E. L. Winslow, B.
J. Hale, John Huske, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Wilkings, John Winslow, J. W. Sandford, Jonathan Evans, Dr. John McKay, Dr. T. N. Cameron, Col. A. Murchison, Dr. John McKay.

Davidson—J. W. Thomas, Joseph Spurgen

Davie—Gen. James Cook.

Gates—R. K. Speed, Whitmel Stallings.

Gransille—Dr. John R. Herndon, Dr. J. T.

Gilliam, James Cooper, H. G. Pittard, Samuel S.

Downey, J. T. Downey, Thomas H. Willie, Russel Kingsbury, Patrick Hamilton. Guilford—Dr. John A. Foulkes, Andrew Lindsay, Eli Smith, James Brannock, M. McLean, J.

H. Lindsay, Abram Clapp.

Hertford—Kenneth Rayner, James Gri Hertford-Kenneth Rayner, James Grimes. Hyde-Riley Murray, H. W. Gibbs, Tilman

Farrar.

Johnson—Ashly Sandera, John Atkinson, James
T. Leach, Josiah O. Watson, H. W. HustedJones—William Huggins.

Lenoir—John C. Washington, Henry F. Bond,
James B. Whitfield, James W. Coxe.

Montgomery—Dr. John H. Montgomery, Thomas Pemberton, William Harris, Edward McCallum

as Pemberton, William Harris, Edward McCallum:
Moore—William Murchison.
New Hanover—L. H. Marsteller, Jeremiah Lippitt, W. H. Haywood, Jr., A. J. De Rosset, Thos.
H. Wright, A. A. Brown, F. C. Hill.
Orange—Hugh McQueen, James Norwood.
Person—John Barnet, Benjamin Summer, Edwin G. Read, William Beard.
Randolph—Jesse Walker, Jonathan Worth,
Benj. Swaim, J. E. Leach, Geo. Hoover, J. M. A.
Drake, Jesse Harper, Jonathan Redding, Zebedee
Rush, W. B. Lane.
Honderson, J. M. McConnaughey, Charles Partee.
C. K. Wheeler, Dr. B. Austin, Dr. Samuel Kerr,
Rockingham—Col. P. Scales.
Rutherford—W. E. Mills, J. H. Bedford, W.
J. T. Miller.
Tyrrel—H. G. Spruill.
Walke—William Boylan, W. R. Gales, George
E. Badger, Alfred Jones, R. M. Saunders, Willia
Whitakar, John W. Harris, James B. Shepard,
Thomas Loring, Thomas J. Lemsy, John H. Bryan, C. F. M. Garnet, Johnson Bushes, Allen Ropers, Rahbard Smith.
Walker.—David C. Guyther, John D. BesLand, John C. Chemos, Taylor H. Walker.

consent to adv his deliberate or by whom an of the Whig

Othered is like the hearing how Dr carte thrings.—The tery cheet that wer it lowers I, there can bring; It; like an April day, I thouse, a sumy ray, the tright teer in childhood's eye A child om chase away.

It eved while we guze I have early days are gone, and uses the glowing rays Of Beause throu on: The best in hoursed to the flower, I be loy to manhood sprung, of firm his feart sin's day's ening por its bitteraces both wring.

droune that he can win from fame.
As howered, doubless name;
and following glory's banners bright,
He lands an early grave;
let memory sushrouds in night
The last hope of the brave.

Ha is forgetten—o'er his bier Ne mateun's tenre are shed; Namhit, mye a widowed mother's tenr Lements the hero dend,

License the hero dead.

The next strikes his lute—
Separate thrill its golden strings;
Set public praise in mute—
His lay no rapture brings.

And mournfully his heart
Echeen its tender tone,
His airy dreams depart,
His lope of faune has flown.

Lite an expanded flower,
Whose leaves fall one by one,
Hoge fades 'peath disappointment's power,
Till manhood's prime is gone.

And age, like Autumn, chill and sear,
Beatters each fading leat.
Till not one flower remains to cheer
The path of life no sadly drear,
And yet so brief—
Till all the weary heart would crave
Is but a rest from wees—
The coming winter of the grave
Its snow around him throws—
And even thus, from youth to age,
Man treads his weary pilgrimage.
Its

# SCRAPS.

their several neighborhoods, in very extrava-tion several neighborhoods, in very extrava-tion several neighborhoods, in very extrava-tion to the several neighborhood, the person was ever sick in his neighborhood, and no person was ever sick in his neighborhood, person was ever sick in his neighborhood, soldom any dies. He says that when the where he lives was first settled, the emiware generally very young, and lived there ag without seeing any body die, they did not what death was. They did not travel much hey might be better informed in other places. says that at last one old man about 140 years died, and they could not imagine what the was the metter with him, but kept him four attling in a chair, when some traveller pass-old them the old man was defunct; and they

Of with his Nose. - An English newspaper says the new Russian Minister to the United States called Somonosoff (saw my nose off.) An attact of the same legation in Washington, Blownosoff (blow my nose off.) Besides which we col. Kutmanosof, of the imperial guard, (cut nose off.) Marshal Pullmanosof (pull my nose off.) Gen. Nosebeguo (nose begone,) and many lers.—Bostos Janual.

ng curious coincidences and mistakes following curious coincidences and mistakes thary appear in a patalogue of books lately ed:—Essay on Stupidity—bound in calf.—
in the Original State of Man—very old.—
specience of Lawyers,—afarce. Hints to Carin boards.—Transactions of the Bank—
ged. History of the Giants.—Large paper.

A Quandary.—An editor without any thing in his head or the pigeon hole, with the devil at his back, singing out, "copy."

on fades, but do you see any of my bloom fading?

now tell me plainly, without any compliments."

"Oh, no, missa, but den me kinder tink"—

"Think what Dinah, you're besirul."

"Oh, no, me no bashful; but den me kinder tinks how missa don't 'tain her color quite so well as olored lady."—Picagune.

At a trial of Edward Coleman, begins!.—At a trial of Edward Coleman, for mander of his wife, at New York, a black fellow state called on the stand; and asked if the prisoner has in his right state of mind. "No massa, and the blackee, "he no had right state of mind, and he couldn't hab to cut his wife's throat."—

Boston Transcript thus facetiously heralds

Tieges-ling, Ting-a-ling, Ting-a-ling.— All low ere passequers what's agoin' to take passage Salt River, in the Minority, on Monday next, the stop to the Cap'us office and settle.— be that has two tickets may secure state to the cabin, but geomesn what has only one have blocks made up in the steerage.— he what go as dack passengers, must produce the cabin, but geomesn what has only one have blocks made up in the steerage.— he what go as dack passengers, must produce the farmaces. No credit was at the bar, and so more largage will be allowed than san be put in a hard-machine—cause the boat's crank.

Them as ure fat and heavy, must along all the call mind the rell, to as to know the light to the contract of the call to the call to

Discipline.—When Kleber was in Egypt, he nastained, during five hours, with only two thousand men, the united efforts of twenty thousand. He was nearly surrounded, and had only a narrow defile by which to escape. In this extremity, he called to him a chief de battalion, named Chevardia, for whom he had a particular regard. "Take," aid he, "a company of gronadiers, and stop the enemy at the ravine; you will be killed, but you will save your comrades." "Yes, general," rewill save your comrades." "Yes, general," re-plied Chevardin. He gave his watch and pocket-book to his servant, executed the order, and his death, in fact, arrested the enemy, and saved the French.

A Prudent Young Man.—A few days ago, a duel was to have come off with swords, at a small town in Louisiana. One of the parties, on the night before the affray, waited on a "keen old to avoid being touched by his antagonist's weapon.
"The surest way is to keep out of its reach," said
the veteran. The considerate young gentleman
took the hint and cloped for Texas.

### TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every ThuaDAY, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a
failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue,
at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

gagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 334 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be continued.

## SCULPTURING.

post paid.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of STONE-CUTTING.

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from wenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from \$2 to \$2,50; DOOR.SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR STEPS \$1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to busi ess, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and eceive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County April 13 938. THE second Quarter of Mas. HUTCHISON'S Scho

will be opened on the 1st of January, 1839, in the Female Academy. TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR THE QUARTER.

First Class - - Second Class - - Music - -\$8 50 \$5 50 12 50

Board in respectable families 39 per month.

Mrs. Hutchison would respectfully remind her friends and patrons that her circumstances require the observance of the usual rules of schools, viz. Payment in Advance, and entrance, either at the beginning of the on, or the Quarter Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1838.

## TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE Rowan County Temperance Society, will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, the 25th instant, (Christmas day.) at the Presbyterian Church, in Salis-bury, at 6 o'clock. Addresses may be expected. SAM'L LEMLY, Pres. R. C. T. S. Dec. 20, 1838.

Horses for Sale. Fishing for Compliments.—" Well, Dinah, "said would-be belle to a black girl " they say beauty

day, the 1st day of Jan'y. next, S or 10 Likely Young Horses. S of 10 Linesy

CT Terms made known at Sale.
R. N. CRAIGE,
SAM'L CRAIGE.

December 20, 1838.

Training Music to Pieces.—Why dont you keep better time and try and strike the same tune the rest are playing ?" said a genius to a chap at a county muster who was fifeing away almost any air that came handy or there no air at all.

"Why, it sint so easy to do that thing, no how, I sever struck a tune but once in my life and then I tag it all to finders.—Ib.

Spanish Segars, Play Recommendation. Spanish Segars, Pilot Bread, Soda Biscuit, and

Soda Biscutt, and
Crackers,
Rasins; Sallad Oil, &c.
All of which he offers for sale upon very reasonable
terms.—Beeswax taken in exchange for goods, or the
market price paid in cash.
ANDRE MATHIEU.
Salisbury, Dec. 20.

## EXECUTORS' SALE.

WILL be sold at the Courthouse on Tuesday the 1st day of January next, a likely negro BOY, belonging to the estate of Ann Dent, dec'd., on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES OWENS Er.

Dec. 20, 1839.

HORSES FOR SALE.

WILL sell at the Courthquae in Salitary, Treeday the 1st of January coast, making pro-viously disposed of,) one gray and our surel care, 8 and 5 years old last Spring. Terms, 12 results, credit with bond and appropried coastsy. Also, a good two horse waggon for site. corting. Alue a G

mber 20, 1836.



no hierard with discussions in literature or in moral suence, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance
for the sake of more valuable matter to which they adhere; but when ever that happens, they are incidental
only: not prinsary. They are drus, tolerated only be,
cause it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore
wherewith it is incorporated.

REVINWS and CATRICAL NOTICES, occupy their due
space in the work: and it is the Editor's aim that they
should have a threefold tendency—to convey, in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be
read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon that large number, which merit only to be
burned. In this age, of publications that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, inpartial carricism, governed
by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable of auxiliaries, to him who does
used to discriminate.

mable and indispensable of auxiliaries, to him who does
wisk to discriminate.

Essays, and Tales, having in view utility or amuse
ment, or both—Historical sixtories—and Reminiscances of events too minute for History, yet elucidating it and heighband; its interest many to account ting it, and heightening its interest,—may be reas forming the staple of the work. And of ind as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous POETEY, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and telents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strifes;—The soft, assuasive influence of Literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad:—They should be driven, by indignant rebuke, or Isabed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts. Ignorance tords it over an immense proportion of our people:—Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a portentous cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can

cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed, than a periodical, on the plan of the Mesenger; if that plan be but carried out in practice?

The Sours peculiarly requires such an agent. In all the Union, South of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals? Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty? Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? No: for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim aleast an equality with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt, atfords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

fords as, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this local want, that the word Southman was engrafted on tile name of this periodical: and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the Editor's fervent wish, to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever, in the silken bands of mutual kindness and affection. Far from maditating hostilities the North, he forever, in the silken bends of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw, much of his choicest gatter thence! and happy indeed will he deem himself, should his pages, by making each region know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispet the lowering c'ouds that now threaten the peace of both, and to brighten and strengthen the sacred ties of fraternal love.

The Southern Laterary Messence has now completed its fourth volume. How far it has acceded on

pleted its FOURTH volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, is not for the Editor to say. He believes, however, that it falls not farther short of them, than human weakness usually makes Práctice fall short

## Look at This.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and public, that he has removed his CHAIR MAKING SHOP,

to the house formerly occupied by Mr. David Watson as a Cabinet-Shop, on Main Street, near the Salisbury Hotel, where he is prepared to obey all orders in the CHAIR AND CABINET MAKING BUSINESS. with promptness, and execute, with improvement, every variety of Chair and Cabinet work, at reduced prices

Plank, scantling and country produce taken in exchange for work, at liberal prices. WM. ROWZEE

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839.



CRESS BOGER,

R ESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends in general, that they have just received their supply of FALL & WINTER, GOODS, comprising almost every stricle usually kept in this section of country, which they offer upon the usual terms,—cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers upon a credit of twelve months. Just received a choice selection of the best

## Het Anker Bolting Cloths,

with a good supply of BORREDN WIRE :

all of which they will dispose of upon the most favor ble terms. C. & B. tender their thanks to their friend and customers, and hope by strict attention to busines to merit a continuance of the same. Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1838.

## New Goods.

ust received and for sale, wholesale or retail, the fo

200 sacks Liverpool Salt, large sizes.
10 sacks Liverpool Salt, large sizes.
10 sacks Rice.
2 do. N. Orleans Molasses.
2 casks Rice.
48 bags Coffee.
29 boxes best bunch Raisens.
10 casks Choose.
50 boxes glass. 8 by 10.
500 lbs. Putty.
75 kegs winto Lead.
1 bbl. Dutch Madder.
19 Mill Saws.
14 cross cat do.
50 bokles Rowan's Tonic Mirture.
2 & W. MURPHY.



The following is an extract from a farthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegenhale Anti-Bilione Pills."

"Haarrs, wealth, and enjoyrsest, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man spals for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But wain a such particular without the possession of health. Without bedily viger and strength, neither the physical not the mental—noither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—Mens same is corpeyer essens—a sound mind in a sound holy—is the size age non—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the ettainment of human enda—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeld, then it the mind active to little purpole. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophin; and being bome all the treasures of the mines of Golconde, yet without health, where would be his happanes? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his dismonde; he would prine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and veration of print!" His limbs are reached with pan, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he losthes his foot; his stomach is oppressed with nusses, and be turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—aay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man 'aspectis."

"Heave give eme" said a hungry weretch, tos wealthy, feedle man.—"Please give me said a hungry weretch, tos wealthy, feedle man.—"Please give me said a hungry served, to so wellty, feedle man.—"Please give me said as hungry weretch, tos wealthy for the mind of the property of the property

And that indeed is no alight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adopted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shake a sunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soil and body as he takes his leave. Converant from his previous practice, with discusse, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and disay head, and restore the nauscated and louthing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect. For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the juse dixit of any single

them have answered, more than answered his most sanguing expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipped dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the secret volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be sailly overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be alightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of these whose experience is the best of the truth they nevert. Dr. Poties has thrown together in the following rages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quester where his pillabaye come test use. They are to appear to the country affords, and he first the country affords, and he first the country affords and all the

N. B. He will also teach (as proved system of T. Oliver of Phi who wishes instruction in his syst. Concert, Nov. 29, 1636.

### SCULPTURE

THE Subscriber wishes to and the public generally, that

anner, all descriptions of work Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, 1 a very rare style. His grit for I good.— Mr. Philips also begs to that he can execute Engravings (He will Engrave markle data tomb-stones can be well executed charges shall always.

tomb-stones can be well executed in charges shall always be reasonable modating as possible. Persons wishing to have work de line, will do well to call at the re Philips, seven miles south of Salis

August 24, 1838.

formation on the subject, to Da. Ass tors of the "Carolinas."

GOELICKE'S SANAT THE SICK are all taking this dicine which to autohishing Be

ounty, N. C. August 17, 1888.



Statesville, Nov. 1, 1838,

Dr. Picasant Meadow OFFERS his Professional Survices to a Salisbury and its vicinity. He comp Office of the late Dr. Mitchell. Salisbury, May 36, 1668.

OLD CASTINGS WANT

NEW PASHIONS, POR PALL & 1020

RESPECTFULLY informs he for public, that he still carries on the ING BUSINESS at his old stand or next door to the Apothecary Stor style and manner not surpassed in the western part of the State-gular receipt of the latest Londo FASHIONS, and prepared to tastes of the fashionable at all tin

Cutting garments of all kinds promptly; and the latest Fashions far times to country tailors, and instruction cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken cut La ministration on the Fetate of Mary at the last County Court for Rowan, received to said Mary Brim, deck. by ment without delay; and those having clattee aeme to present them within the time by law properly authenticated, otherwise will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery. R. W. L. Sept. 18, 1836.